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1. ST13B-004: Data-Parallel Analytics on Graphics Processing Units (GPUs)

Release Date: 07-26-2013Open Date: 08-26-2013Due Date: 09-25-2013Close Date: 09-25-2013

OBJECTIVE: Explore the space of data-centric problems and algorithms that lend themselves to high-performance implementation on GPUs; develop a high-level language for easy programming of GPUs; and develop a product that can support real-time, quantitative analysis of a wide variety of data using the cost and energy efficient compute capabilities of GPUs and other relevant many core architectures. ...

STTR Department of DefenseDefense Advanced Research Projects Agency

2. SB132-001: Oxytocin: Improving measurement sensitivity and specificity

Release Date: 04-24-2013Open Date: 05-24-2013Due Date: 06-26-2013Close Date: 06-26-2013

OBJECTIVE: Improve oxytocin measurement techniques by developing quantitative assays to measure oxytocin more sensitively and specifically, particularly to discriminate between the 9- and 12- amino acid versions. Measurements of these two forms will be conducted in an in vivo system to determine their variance under experimental conditions known to affect oxytocin levels. DESCRIPTION: Oxyt ...

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3. SB132-002: Real-time Characterization of Variable-rate Streaming Data

Release Date: 04-24-2013Open Date: 05-24-2013Due Date: 06-26-2013Close Date: 06-26-2013

OBJECTIVE: Develop methods and tools for the characterization, underlying structure, trends, and events in streaming data sets in order to aid analysts in discovery and understanding. Methods and tools, applicable over a broad range of bandwidth of streaming data -- kbps up to beyond 100 gbps -- will leverage established principles of statistical analysis, visualization, and cognitive science. ...

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4. SB132-003: High Density Optical Interconnects

Release Date: 04-24-2013Open Date: 05-24-2013Due Date: 06-26-2013Close Date: 06-26-2013

OBJECTIVE: Demonstrate low-loss, high density optical waveguides suitable for chip-scale integration with layout and pitch comparable to next generation global-level interconnects. Identify and demonstrate active components beyond the state-of-the-art by incorporating these waveguides. DESCRIPTION: The use of optics has revolutionized communications due to its extremely large bandwidth, very lo ...

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5. SB132-004: Exploiting Radio Propagation Reciprocity in Wireless Networks

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Published on SBIR.gov (https://www.sbir.gov)

Release Date: 04-24-2013Open Date: 05-24-2013Due Date: 06-26-2013Close Date: 06-26-2013

OBJECTIVE: Develop the system components for utilizing the reciprocity characteristics of radio propagation to improve wireless network security and efficiency. DESCRIPTION: There is a critical military need for both increases in wireless system performance and spectral efficiency, and more distributed security techniques. In particular, the military is deploying wireless systems much more bro ...

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6. <u>SB132-005</u>: <u>Novel schemes for highly reliable aerospace electromechanical primary actuation systems</u>

Release Date: 04-24-2013Open Date: 05-24-2013Due Date: 06-26-2013Close Date: 06-26-2013

OBJECTIVE: Define and demonstrate a novel design scheme for high-reliability, fault tolerant electromechanical actuation for critical aerospace applications. DESCRIPTION: Many emerging and future USAF and USN aircraft programs, including efforts related to Next Generation Air Dominance, drive to demanding actuator packaging requirements that today"s electrohydrostatic or hydraulic actuators can ...

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7. ST13A-001: Functional Imaging to Develop Outstanding Service-Dogs (FIDOS)

Release Date: 01-25-2013Open Date: 02-25-2013Due Date: 03-27-2013Close Date: 03-27-2013

OBJECTIVE: This effort will capitalize on first-of-its-kind neural imaging feasibility work; demonstrating functional brain activation in unrestrained dogs in response to handler cues. The objective of this effort is two-fold; first, to optimize the selection of ideal service dogs, both in operational military and therapy environments, and second, to use real-time neural feedback to optimize canine training, shortening training duration, reducing costs, and increasing learned responses.

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8. <u>ST13A-002</u>: <u>High-bandwidth, Low-sensitivity Optomechanical MEMS Accelerometers</u>

Release Date: 01-25-2013Open Date: 02-25-2013Due Date: 03-27-2013Close Date: 03-27-2013

OBJECTIVE: Develop a chip-integrated optomechanical micro-electromechanical systems (MEMS) accelerometer with 100 ng/Hz^1/2 sensitivity and 10 kHz bandwidth using high finesse optics to readout and dynamically tune sensor parameters. DESCRIPTION: Inertial navigation systems (INS) are a critical asset to the DoD in environments where GPS is either denied or unavailable. At the heart of these systems are precision acceleration and rotation sensors. Recently, MEMS-based accelerometers have found widespread use in INS owing to their small size and ease of fabrication.

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9. ST13A-003: Development of Gravitational Radiation Technology for Military Applications

Release Date: 01-25-2013Open Date: 02-25-2013Due Date: 03-27-2013Close Date: 03-27-2013

OBJECTIVE: Demonstrate key technologies to enable application of gravitational radiation theory and research to military communications and navigation. DESCRIPTION: There is a need for world-wide communications and navigation systems which do not need a sky-view link or line-of-sight and which are less vulnerable to threat activity. Satellite communication and navigation systems are vulnerable to interdiction and are expensive to maintain and operate. One, very high risk approach is the adaptation of gravitational radiation (GR) to communications.

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10. ST13A-004: A Flexible and Extensible Solution to Incorporating New RF Devices and Capabilities into EW/ ISR Networks

Release Date: 01-25-2013Open Date: 02-25-2013Due Date: 03-27-2013Close Date: 03-27-2013

OBJECTIVE: Develop a representation with formal semantics for the static and dynamic characteristics of Radio Frequency (RF) devices. DESCRIPTION: In military applications, RF devices constitute a heterogeneous network of receivers/transmitters deployed primarily for the purpose of communicating tactical information. However, current RF devices are highly versatile and have the potential of fulfilling various functions in support of various tasks such as Situational Awareness, Electronic Warfare/Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (EW/ISR).

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